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PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re application of

KEESEY, James L., et al.

Docket No: A8504

Appln. No.: 09/690,313

Group Art Unit: 2654

Confirmation No.: 3435

Examiner: Qi HAN

Filed: October 17, 2000

For: A TECHNIQUE FOR PROVIDING CONTINUOUS SPEECH RECOGNITION AS AN ALTERNATE INPUT DEVICE TO LIMITED PROCESSING POWER DEVICES

SUBMISSION OF APPEAL BRIEF

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge the statutory fee of $500.00 and all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account. A duplicate copy of this paper is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
23373
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: October 19, 2005

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For: A TECHNIQUE FOR PROVIDING CONTINUOUS SPEECH RECOGNITION AS AN ALTERNATE INPUT DEVICE TO LIMITED PROCESSING POWER DEVICES

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellant submits the following:

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION by virtue of an assignment executed by James L. Keesey and Gerald J. Wilmot (hereinafter, "Appellant") on October 12, 2000 and October 3, 2000, respectively.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Appellant, the Assignee and the undersigned, there are no other appeals or interferences before the Board of Appeals and Interferences ("the Board") that will directly affect, or be affected by, the Board's decision in the present Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-39 are all the claims pending in the present application. Of these claims, claims 1, 14 and 27 are independent claims.

Claims 1-39 stand rejected on the following grounds:

1. Claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-29 and 33-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,532,446 to King ("King") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,389 to Alpdemir ("Alpdemir").

2. Claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over King in view of Alpdemir in further view of what the Examiner deems is well known prior art.

The rejection of each of these pending claims is being appealed.

A copy of the claims on appeal is set forth in an attached appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111, filed November 9, 2004, in response to the Non-Final Office Action dated August 9, 2004 (hereinafter, "Non-Final Office Action") has been entered. The Response Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116, which contained no claim amendments, has been considered. Accordingly, each Amendment filed has been entered. No other amendment or response has been filed after the April 19, 2005 Final Office Action (hereinafter, "Final Office Action").

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

For the Board's convenience, Appellant will first describe the relevant art (pp. 1-2 of the Specification), and then exemplary embodiments of the invention (pp. 2-8 of the Specification). This discussion of the exemplary embodiments and the pending claims is provided for explanatory purposes only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the claims.

A. Relevant Art

A personal digital assistant (PDA) is a handheld device that combines computing with other features, such as telephone and/or networking connections. PDAs have become very popular and are increasingly being used by a wide spectrum of people. Unfortunately, these small devices have limited memory, a small display, and operate at slow speeds. (Specification at p.2, lines 2-3). Additionally the use of a stylus to enter data prevents some disabled persons from using PDAs. (Specification at p.2, lines 3-4). Thus, there is a need in the art for an improved technique of inputting data into a device with limited resources. (Specification at p.2, lines 5-6).

B. Exemplary Embodiments of the Invention

The present application describes devices and techniques directed to providing continuous speech recognition as an alternate input device to limited processing power devices (Specification at p. 1, lines 11-13), including, *inter alia*, the steps of and structure for "determining whether to filter the translated text [,] and if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text" as recited in, *e.g.*, claim 14 and "wherein determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text" as recited in, *e.g.*, claim 18.

Figure 1, reproduced below, illustrates a typical distributed computer system using a network 100 to connect voice data input devices 102 ("clients") to a server computer 104 executing computer programs, and to connect the server system 104 to data sources 106. The server software includes a Continuous Speech Recognition (CSR) system 110, which comprises one or more computer programs for converting voice to text, filtering the text, and converting the text to an appropriate format.

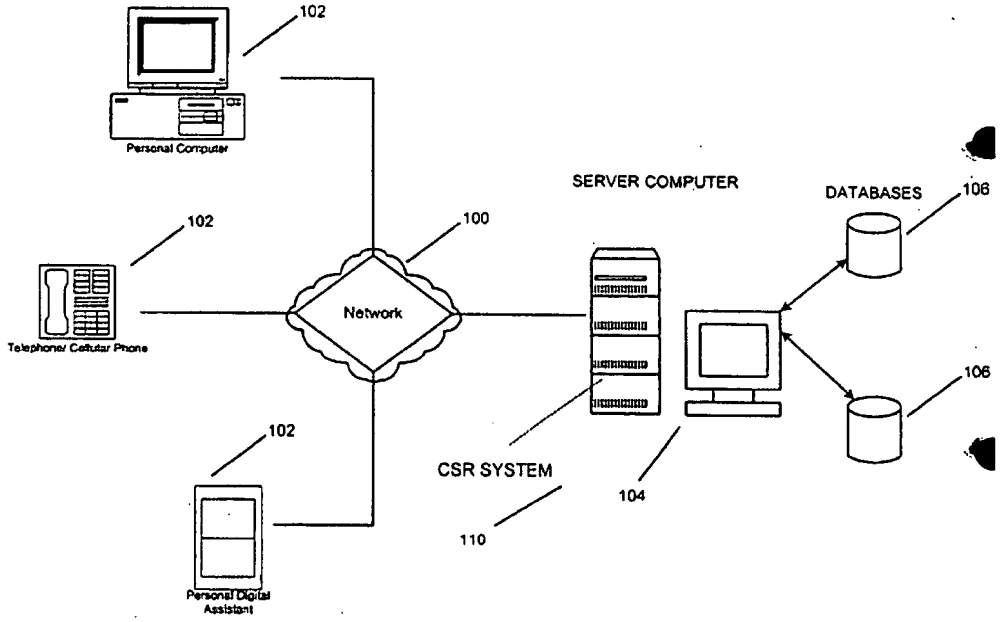


FIG. 1

In one exemplary embodiment, the CSR system enables devices with limited processing power to provide continuous speech recognition. (Specification at p. 4, lines 18-19). Figures 2-3, reproduced below, illustrate such a CSR system 212. The CSR system 212 is resident on a voice recognition server 210. The CSR system 212 establishes a relationship between one or more client devices 200 and one or more voice recognition servers 210. The client device 200 is able to record and/or relay speech. The CSR system 212 comprises voice to text software 214

and text filtering and transformation software 216. (Specification at p. 5, lines 6-7).

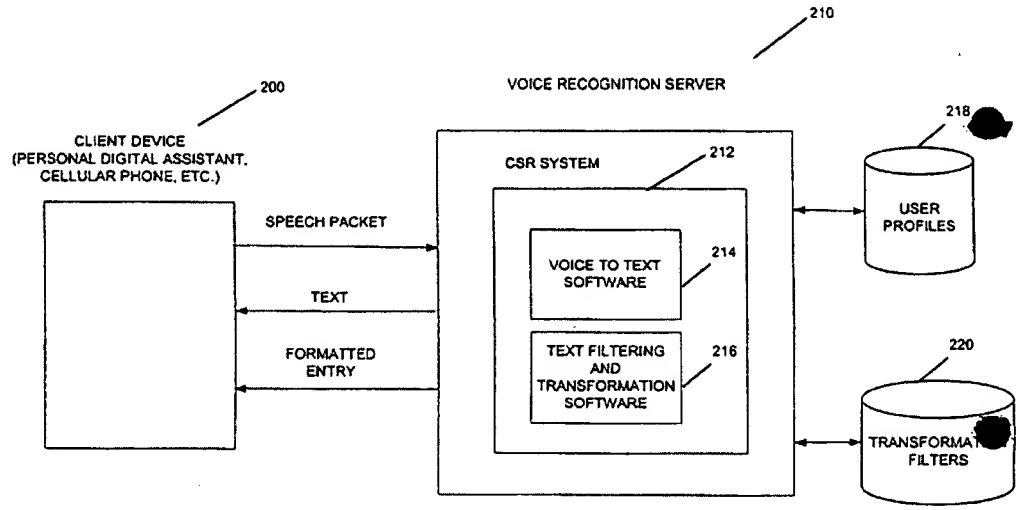


FIG. 2

Generally, the client device 200 captures speech and sends it to the voice recognition server 210 for translation and transformation. (Specification at p. 5, lines 8-9; Fig. 3 at 302). The voice recognition server 210 sends the transformed information back to the client device 200, which then incorporates it into its target application. (Specification at p. 5, lines 9-11; Fig. 3 at 310, 316).

Prior to using the CSR system 212, a user creates a user profile 218 by submitting information to the voice recognition server 210, including information about one or more target applications that are to receive data. (Specification at p. 5, lines 12-13; Fig. 3 at 300). Once the user profile 218 is stored at the voice recognition server 210, a user can input voice data, which can include keywords, into a client device 200 by speaking into a speech recorder/relayer at the client device 200. (Specification at p. 5, lines 23-25; Fig. 3 at 302). The keywords indicate to the CSR system 212 that particular types of information follow. (Specification at p. 5, lines 25-

26). Sample keywords include, *e.g.*, CALENDAR ENTRY, DATE, TIME, SEND NOTE, ADDRESS ENTRY, NOTEPAD ENTRY. To schedule a meeting in a calendar application, a user might speak the following into the client device 200: CALENDAR ENTRY DATE December 1, 2000 TIME 10:00 a.m. SUBJECT meeting on projectx.

The client device 200 uses this voice data to generate a speech packet that consists of, *inter alia*, the voice data (*e.g.*, the phrase) and data appropriate to the target application (*e.g.*, the calendar application). The voice recognition server 210 receives the speech packet and retrieves the user's voice print from a data store. The voice-to-text software 214 uses the voice print to translate the voice data in the speech packet to text, resulting in "translated text." (Fig. 3 at 306).

The text filtering and transformation software 216 then attempts to extract one or more keywords from the translated text. (Specification at p. 6, lines 9-10; Fig. 3 at 308). If no keywords are found, the CSR system 212 returns the translated text to the client device 200. (Specification at p. 6, lines 11-12). On the other hand, if one or more keywords are extracted, the CSR system 212 identifies and retrieves a transformation filter ("filter") 220 to be used to format the translated text to a particular format (*e.g.*, specific to a particular application and/or a specific device). (Specification at p. 6, lines 12-15; p. 7, lines 18-24; Fig. 3 at 310). For example, if the one or more keywords indicate that the voice data is associated with a calendar application and represents a CALENDAR ENTRY, the text filtering and transformation software 216 determines that a transformation filter is to be used and retrieves a calendar filter from the transformation filters 220 to format the data to be sent to a client device 200 as a calendar entry. (Specification at p. 6, lines 15-19). The formatting will not only format the translated text for a particular application (*e.g.*, a calendar application), but the formatting will also format the

translated text for a particular client device 200 (*e.g.*, a particular brand of a PDA). (Specification at p. 6, lines 19-21). The CSR system 212 then returns the filtered text to the client device 200 for processing by the targeted application. (Specification at p. 6, lines 22-25; Fig. 3 at 316).

With such a CSR system 212, to schedule a meeting in a calendar application, a user might speak the following into the client device 200:

CALENDAR ENTRY DATE December 1, 2000 TIME 10:00 a.m. SUBJECT meeting on projectx.

(Specification at p. 7, lines 1-3). The CSR system 212 then formats the voice data as a calendar entry, ready to be incorporated into a calendar. (Specification at p. 7, lines 3-4). In a conventional system, a user would have to open the calendar application, locate the date and time, and type or write in the subject information, which, on a PDA would usually require the use of a stylus, which is difficult to use for many people, especially those who are disabled. (Specification at p. 7, lines 4-8).

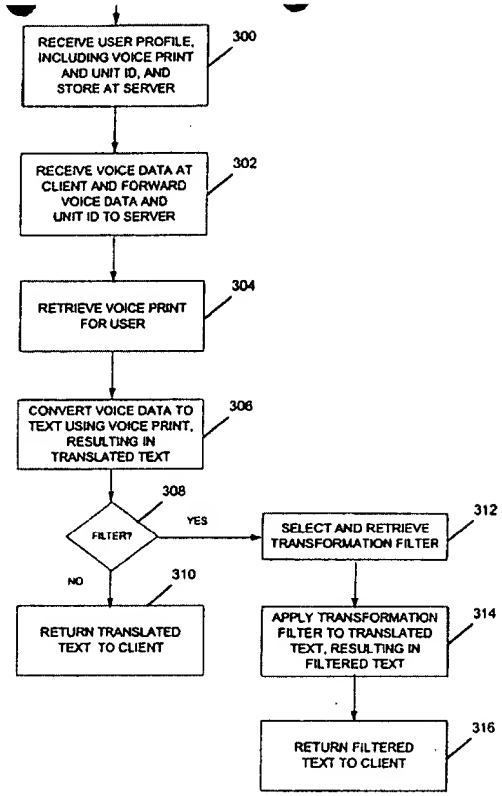

RECEIVE USER PROFILE, INCLUDING VOICE PRINT AND UNIT ID, AND STORE AT SERVER
300
RECEIVE VOICE DATA AT CLIENT AND FORWARD VOICE DATA AND UNIT ID TO SERVER
302
RETRIEVE VOICE PRINT FOR USER
304
CONVERT VOICE DATA TO TEXT USING VOICE PRINT, RESULTING IN TRANSLATED TEXT
306
308
FILTER?
YES
NO
SELECT AND RETRIEVE TRANSFORMATION FILTER
312
310
RETURN TRANSLATED TEXT TO CLIENT
APPLY TRANSFORMATION FILTER TO TRANSLATED TEXT, RESULTING IN FILTERED TEXT
314
RETURN FILTERED TEXT TO CLIENT
316

FIG. 3

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The following is a concise statement of each ground of rejection presented for review:

1. Whether claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-29 and 33-39 were properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over King in view of Alpdemir; and

2. Whether claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 were properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over King in view of Alpdemir in further view of what the Examiner deemed is well known prior art.

VII. ARGUMENT

A brief discussion of the references the Examiner cites in support of the claim rejections is presented for the Board's convenience.

A. The Applied References

1. KING

King discloses a voice recognition system that translates voice input to symbolic data files. (See Abstract). In King, mobile devices 102, 103 are connected through an infrastructure (*see* Fig. 1) to a voice recognition server system 109. Voice recognition server system 109 has a server 110 and a database 112. The system allows a user at a mobile device 102, 103 to input voice data at mobile device 102, 103 so that the voice data can be translated to symbolic data files at voice recognition server system 109. (col. 2, lines 46-50). King also discloses that once the voice data is processed by speech recognition server system symbolic data file is generated and, in certain embodiments, converted to a data format that may be optimally transported over a network 320. (col. 10, lines 32-48). The processed symbolic data file may also be formatted so as to be more compatible with the requesting mobile device. (*Id.*).

2. ALPDEMIR

Alpdemir relates to voice-based or speech-based interactive electronic commerce, in particular, an information system and service having business self-promotion, audio coupon, ratings, and other features. (Abstract). Alpdemir's system includes a telephone-based audio-interfaced goods and services information and referral service having merchant self-promotion features, including a database provider storing merchant information, an interface for inputting merchant information into the database and for retrieving and editing the information, and an

interface for inputting voice commands and data and for receiving merchant information and processed information from the database in response to the input voice commands and data. (col. 2, lines 49-64). Alpdemir discloses that consumers can call a business using an ordinary telephone, PC, PDA, or other device, and make requests in plain speech for information on goods and/or services, and the service provides responses to the request in plain speech in real-time. (col. 2, lines 37-43).

B. The Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Must Fail At Least Because The Examiner Has Failed To Articulate A Credible Motivation To Modify The King And Alpdemir References

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, it is the Examiner's burden to demonstrate that:

1. The cited prior art references contain some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings;

2. There is a reasonable expectation of success; and

3. The prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

(MPEP 2143).

In attempting to establish the requisite motivation to combine King and Alpdemir, the Examiner argued that "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify King by specifically providing a computer for receiving voice data and a device identifier and for speech (or voice) recognition, as taught by Alpdemir, for the purpose of offering easy access of the service for business and consumers (Alpdemir: column 2, lines 26-28)." (Final Office Action at p. 5). The Examiner attempted to further bolster his position in the Final Office Action by arguing that:

> obviousness is based on the prior art teachings and/or common knowledge in the art, because both references are in the same field of endeavor, including using speech recognition/speech-to-text, providing speech processing services through network, and using voice communications channels and wireless devices. Particularly, for example, Alpdemir teaches verifying the identify from a registered telephone number (also be a device identifier) (column 6, line 20-23), and King also suggests using phone number as the contact information for the speech recognition server (column 6, lines 35-41)....

(Final Office Action at p. 2-3). However, for at least the following reasons, Appellant submits that the Examiner's assertions are improper.

There is no suggestion in the King reference of problems associated with use of identification information stored in a device memory for controlling network access or that there is a need for receiving a device identification from the device. In particular, there is no suggestion of problems associated with difficult "access of the service for business and consumers" as asserted in the Final Office Action. Even if Alpdemir is deemed to teach a method of doing business that allegedly allows easy customer access, Alpdemir provides no motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the King system.

Further, the fact that references are supposedly in the same broad field of endeavor is insufficient to provide motivation to combine references. Thousands, if not tens of thousands, of references exist in the speech recognition art. There is not, however, a motivation to combine any of these references with any other of the references based solely on the references being in the same field of endeavor. The Examiner appears to take the position that the motivation to combine the teachings of the references is merely that these references can be combined. This alone, according to the Final Office Action, is ample motivation to make the combination. However that is not the law. (*See, e.g.*, *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 714 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (holding that the fact that a prior art device could be modified is not a basis for an obviousness rejection

unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of such a modification). The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP 2143.01, citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Here, the motivation the Examiner asserts is not directed to a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, but instead is merely an assertion of the ability to combine the references. Nothing cited by the Examiner suggests the desirability of the combination of cited art. By picking and choosing elements from the prior art to reconstruct the Appellant's claimed invention, the Examiner improperly reconstructed Appellant's invention. (*See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("One cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.")). For at least this reason, Appellant respectfully submits that *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

B. King in view of Alpdemir Fails to Teach or Suggest each Limitation of Claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-29 and 33-39

Claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-29 and 33-39 have been rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,532,446 to King ("King") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,389 to Alpdemir ("Alpdemir"). Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 14 recites an apparatus having structure for "determining whether to filter the translated text; and if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text." Appellant submits that at least these elements are absent from the disclosures of King and Alpdemir, whether considered alone or in combination.

The Examiner argued that with respect to claim 14, King discloses a system having each element of the recited apparatus, including one or more computer programs for "determining

whether to filter the translated text, and if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text", citing as support therefore column 4, lines 25-35 and column 10, lines 37-45. (Final Office Action at p. 4-5). The Examiner further argued that independent claims 1 and 27 were unpatentable for the same reasons set forth with respect to claim 14. (Final Office Action at p. 7). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner attempts to further clarify his position by asserting that, in addition to the above, King discloses "using a uniform resource indicator (URI) as the contact information for speech recognition server (column 6, lines 28-41), 'transmission control protocol (TCP), hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)...' (column 10, lines 21-22), and that 'device ID can be a phone number of the device or IP address or combination of an IP address and a port number'" (Final Office Action at p. 3).

However, even assuming *arguendo* that a person of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine the references as asserted by the Examiner, Appellant respectfully submits that the asserted combination of art fails to teach or suggest each element of the rejected claims. The Examiner's combination would not include at least an apparatus having a computer program for "determining whether to filter the translated text[,] and if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text" as recited in claim 14, and must fail for at least this reason.

The Examiner asserts that this element is taught at col. 4, lines 25-35 and col. 10, lines 37-45 of King (see Final Office Action at p. 4-5). However, neither the cited passages, nor any other teaching in the cited references, supports the Examiner's assertion. In those passages, King merely discloses that speech signals that have been processed into symbolic data files (col. 4, lines 25-35) can be formatted (col. 10, lines 33-48). King does not, however, disclose

determining whether to filter translated text, as recited in, *e.g.*, claim 14. King does not disclose determining whether to apply a filter to translated text, since King merely describes formatting the symbolic file with no suggestion of filtering it. (Id.) It is respectfully submitted that Alpdemir fails to cure this deficiency. Accordingly, Appellant submits that claim 14 is patentable over the cited art for at least this additional reason. As claims 15-26 depend from claims 14, Appellant submits that these claims are patentable over the cited art at least based on this dependency.

As the Examiner asserts that independent claims 1 and 27 are rejected on the same basis as claim 14 (*see* Final Office Action at p. 7), Appellant submits that independent claims 1 and 27 are patentable over the cited art for at least the reasons presented above with respect to claim 14. As claims 2-13 and 28-39 depend from claims 1 and 27, respectively, Appellant submits that these claims are patentable over the cited art at least based on these dependencies.

C. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection of Claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32

Claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over King in view of Alpdemir in further view of what the Examiner asserts is well known prior art.

The Examiner asserts, without support, that the additional limitations recited in claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 are well known in the art. However, as the Examiner's assertion of what is allegedly well known in the art fails to cure the deficiencies of King and Alpdemir as discussed above, and as each of claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 depend on one of claims 1, 14 or 27, Appellant submits that claims 4-6, 17-19 and 30-32 are patentable over King in view of

Alpdemir and in further view of what the Examiner asserts is well known in the art at least based on these dependencies.

In addition to the above, Appellant submits that the Examiner has failed to meet his burden of establishing that King in view of Alpdemir and in further view of the known art teaches or suggests each element of dependent claim 18. Claim 18 recites an apparatus according to claim 14 "wherein determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text." While allegedly well-known in the art, the Examiner was unable to cite a single prior art reference in support of such a well known proposition. Further, even if such knowledge is known in the art, there still must be a suggestion or motivation to modify King in view of Alpdemir in light of such knowledge. The Examiner's assertion that the motivation to make such a modification of two combined prior art references is to provide a "more marketable ... system." This alleged motivation, however, is not found in the prior art, and thus is highly indicative of an impermissible hindsight reconstruction. (*See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("One cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.")). Accordingly, Appellant submits that claim 18 is patentable over the cited art for at least this additional reason.

As claims 5 and 31 stand rejected for the same reasons as asserted for claim 18, Appellant respectfully submits that these claims are patentable over the cited art for at least this additional reason.

As claims 6, 19, and 32 depend from claims 5, 18 and 31, respectively, Appellant respectfully submits that these claims are patentable over the cited art at least based on their respective dependencies.

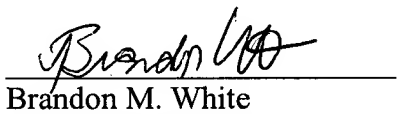
CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Appellant respectfully request the Board to reverse each of the final rejections of the pending claims.

Unless a check is submitted herewith for the fee required under 37 C.F.R. §41.37(a) and 1.17(c), please charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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WASHINGTON OFFICE
23373
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: October 19, 2005

CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAIMS 1-39 ON APPEAL:

1. (previously presented): A method of data entry at a device, comprising:

receiving voice data at the device;

transmitting the voice data and a device identifier to a computer; and

at the computer,

translating the voice data to text;

determining whether to filter the translated text; and

if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text.

2. (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising storing a user profile in a data store connected to the computer.

3. (original): The method of claim 2, wherein the user profile comprises a voice print.

4. (original): The method of claim 3, further comprising translating the voice data to text using a voice print.

5. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text.

6. (original): The method of claim 5, wherein a filter is selected based on one or more extracted key words.

7. (original): The method of claim 1, wherein applying the filter comprises formatting the translated text.

8. (original): The method of claim 7, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for an application.

9. (original): The method of claim 7, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for the device.

10. (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising returning translated text to the device.

11. (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising returning filtered text to the device.

12. (original): The method of claim 11, further comprising returning the filtered text via an electronic mail message.

13. (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising returning data to a device other than the device at which voice data was received.

14. (previously presented): An apparatus, comprising:

a device for receiving and transmitting data;

a computer having a data store coupled thereto, wherein the data store stores data, connected to the device; and

one or more computer programs, performed by the computer for:

receiving voice data and a device identifier from the device;

translating the voice data to text;

determining whether to filter the translated text; and

if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text.

15. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising storing a user profile in a data store connected to the computer.

16. (original): The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the user profile comprises a voice print.

17. (original): The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising translating the voice data to text using a voice print.

18. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, wherein determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text.

19. (original): The apparatus of claim 18, wherein a filter is selected based on one or more extracted key words.

20. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, wherein applying the filter comprises formatting the translated text.

21. (original): The apparatus of claim 20, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for an application.

22. (original): The apparatus of claim 20, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for the device.

23. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising returning translated text to the device.

24. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising returning filtered text to the device.

25. (original): The apparatus of claim 24, further comprising returning the filtered text via an electronic mail message.

26. (original): The apparatus of claim 14, further comprising returning data to a device other

than the device at which voice data was received.

27. (previously presented): An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer to process data entered at a device, comprising:

receiving voice data at the device;

transmitting the voice data and a device identifier to a computer; and

at the computer,

translating the voice data to text;

determining whether to filter the translated text; and

if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text.

28. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, further comprising storing a user profile in a data store connected to the computer.

29. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 28, wherein the user profile comprises a voice print.

30. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 29, further comprising translating the voice data to text using a voice print.

31. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, wherein determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text.

32. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 31, wherein a filter is selected based on one or more extracted key words.

33. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, wherein applying the filter comprises formatting the translated text.

34. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 33, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for an application.

35. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 33, wherein formatting comprises formatting the translated text for the device.

36. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, further comprising returning translated text to the device.

37. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, further comprising returning filtered text to the device.

38. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 37, further comprising returning the filtered

text via an electronic mail message.

39. (original): The article of manufacture of claim 27, further comprising returning data to a device other than the device at which voice data was received.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX:

No evidence is submitted herewith pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 and no other evidence has been entered by the Examiner and relied upon by Appellant in the appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No decisions have been identified in Section II. Accordingly, no decisions are submitted herewith pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).